

His study, and are not the hastily uttered sentences of a man who has just looked at a text of Scripture and read a chapter in Hittcock's geology before he stepped into the pulpit. His eloquence is, perhaps, more in action and manner than in words. He is as different from the other two divines whose names with his head this article as they are from each other. His school of thought is just as necessary to the completeness of Christian truth and teaching as theirs, and while they may exhibit the justice of God he represents the mercy of God, and both are as necessary to the character of the Father as they are to His children. Then, when we come to analyze the thoughts and the words of men like Hall, Beecher and Hepworth, we shall find that, though they may be called by different denominational names, they are, above all denominational distinctions, Christian teachers, each doing the Master's work with such tools and talents as the Master has given them; and we are glad to perceive that every year the classes whom these men teach and represent are coming to see eye to eye more clearly than before that God is no respecter of persons or of creeds, but that in every place he who fears Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him. And no one will rejoice in this result more than we do, who have labored to bring it to pass.

#### The Tennessee—Our Opinion About Her.

In this season of doubt and uncertainty regarding the whereabouts and condition of the Tennessee opinions on the subject are numerous. Landmen and sailors express their views, Cabinet Ministers do likewise, the President has his opinion and gives it, and among them all not a few will compare with Jack Bunbury's. Opinions are good; they attract the eye, everybody reads them, and then they are about as wise as before. Some, who are fond of looking on the black side of everything, are of the opinion that she has gone to "Davy Jones," with all on board. Others, less sanguine, think only that some accident has occurred whereby her passage has been delayed. Indeed, the case has been so thoroughly discussed and picked to pieces that it is hardly possible for anything new in the shape of an opinion to be brought forward, but we venture ours, nevertheless. It is our opinion that the Tennessee is where her commander and the Commissioners desire she should be—either at anchor in some harbor or making a passage between two ports. If the former, all that can be spared from duty are enjoying themselves on shore; if the latter, they are having a good time on board, satisfied with the voyage, the places they have visited, the people they have met, and with the country it is proposed to annex to the United States. It is our opinion that all on board are not half as uneasy about us as many of our people are about them, and it is also our opinion that when they hear how much commotion they have occasioned by reason of not being able to communicate their arrival they will enjoy a laugh at our expense. Such is our opinion, and we think it good.

#### The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company.

Our law report yesterday showed that the affairs of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company have been thrown into bankruptcy in this and other districts of the country through which the road passes. It is represented that the company are in a state of insolvency, utterly unable to meet their liabilities. This is a point, however, upon which no decision of our courts has yet been obtained; but if it really be the fact that the company cannot fulfill its engagements it may be legitimately asked where is the money to come from to pay the fees of the array of lawyers who appeared in court on Saturday representing various interests in connection with the road? The skirmishing up to the present time in this suit has been merely of a preliminary character. As yet the small arms only have been discharged; but what will it be when the great guns of the law begin to fire off their heavy artillery? The proceedings, so far, relate to certain points raised in an injunction restraining the petitioning creditors from further steps in bankruptcy against the company until the Circuit Court has passed upon these points. The real merits of the case have not yet been touched. But it may, indeed, be very well suggested that if the company are in the condition represented and find it impossible to meet the demands of their creditors, an amicable settlement of their affairs might be effected; for if the litigation which is apparently threatened be pressed to decisions of the courts law costs will undoubtedly swallow up a handsome dividend that the creditors would rather find in their own pockets than see transferred to the pockets of the lawyers. On the other hand, if the suit can only be brought to an end through the interposition of the law courts the counsel engaged on either side will doubtless do their best to help the court to arrive at a proper decision.

The Negro Population in the South appears to have thrived and increased since and during the war. They now count one hundred and six thousand more in the old slaveholding States than they did in 1860, and this, too, in the face of the general understanding that freedom was to be the death of them.

#### THE WAY TO COLLISTER STREET.

Edward Riley appeared before Judge Fowler at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with highway robbery. Riley met Mr. Harris, of No. 1 Collister street, the complainant, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, at the corner of Vestry and Canal streets, and inquired of him the way to Collister street. On acquiring the sought-for information Riley asked his informant to "take a drink." Harris was not unwilling, so they went to the nearest bar and disposed of the "drinks." After leaving the bar, when they were on the pavement or sidewalk, Riley knocked Harris down, took his pocketbook, containing thirty dollars, his watch and chain, valued at fifteen dollars, and even his little hat, which represented a little two dollar bill. Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, arrived in the "nick of time" and arrested the jovial Riley, and Judge Fowler put on the finishing touch by committing Riley for trial without bail.

#### ARRESTS BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1871. General Harrison, United States Marshal, accompanied by revenue officers and a company of soldiers, left here on Friday night for Winchester to arrest persons who had forcibly released prisoners on Thursday. The detachment of soldiers returned this morning, bringing eleven men, who were lodged in jail. The prisoners who were released, have not been recovered.

## THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

### Herald Special Report from Versailles.

#### Citizen Franchise Obliterating the War Feeling.

#### Prussian Advance to Paris From Versailles.

#### Gambetta's Resignation a Point of Hope.

#### Election Results and French "Liberal Democracy" in Gain at the Polls.

#### Council of the French Generals and an Approach to Final Submission.

#### Chanzy in Paris and Faidherbe a Member of Parliament.

#### Northern France Approaching to Brotherhood.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD serving at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles forwards an interesting and quite important telegraph letter reporting the latest condition of army affairs with the most recent aspect of the political situation as it is likely to affect and to be affected by the French elections.

The correspondence is dated Versailles, February 9—Thursday—in the evening. I proceed to forward its contents by special cable telegram to New York.

The HERALD correspondent says:—The Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth regiments of the Prussian line left Versailles this morning in complete order, commencing their march southward.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany reviewed the men previous to their departure. He expressed himself well satisfied with their appearance and addressed a few words of thanks to them for their courage, patriotism and conduct in the war.

TOWARDS PARIS FROM VERSAILLES.

The German troops have drawn still closer to Paris from Versailles.

Commissariat wagons and vehicles with food supplies intended for the use of the city of Paris are forbidden to pass this portion of the Prussian lines, near to the royal headquarters.

#### GAMBETTA'S RESIGNATION A POINT OF FRATERNITY.

M. Gambetta's resignation has, in a great measure, allayed the apprehensions which were previously entertained by the Germans and people generally in the neighborhood with regard to the turn which the French question might take through his influence and intervention during the polling at the elections.

I have to state, however, that a somewhat gloomy foreboding still prevails at the Prussian headquarters on this subject.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections at Versailles have resulted in the triumph of the liberal democrats.

THE PARTY OF PEACE.

M. Rameau, Mayor of Versailles, obtained the largest vote for the legislative seat.

MM. Barthélemy, St. Hilaire, Lefevre and Portalis—who have also been returned among the Deputies—will vote for peace between France and Prussia.

CHANZY IN PARIS.

General Chanzy, who entered Paris on Tuesday, the 7th instant, has been in consultation with generals and members of the government, and returned to Laval.

FAIDHERBE FOR PARLIAMENT.

General Faidherbe was elected to a seat in the French Legislature to-day, February 9.

FRENCH COUNCIL OF WAR AND A CRISIS.

The Council of War, composed of the chief generals of France, which is to be held in Paris, is regarded at Versailles as a certain indication of an approaching act on their part expressive of a sympathetic submission, as it is termed here, to the Germans, and as a really moral declaration of the fact that they (the generals) feel convinced that Paris is ready to undergo and to make any sacrifice in preference to the undertaking of a resumption of hostilities.

NORTHERN FRANCE TONING DOWN.

Accounts which have been received at Versailles from the north of France report the existence of a similar condition of feeling among the people of the department in that section of the country.

PRUSSIAN RELAXATION.

The conditions of peace between the two nations are likely to be relaxed by the Prussians from the exact point of severity of the programmes of bases which have been hitherto reported; that is, provided the French Legislature manifests its sense of resignation to the facts which have been accomplished by the war, with dignity, in good temper and words of conciliation.

QUIET AND GOOD ORDER.

The very latest advice received at the imperial headquarters state that the French elections have passed over—so far as heard from—in perfect quiet.

There was not the slightest interference on

the part of the Germans with the people when engaged in the exercise of their franchise rights.

There was no excitement at the polling places; in truth, no public emotion.

#### GERMAN ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The whole force of the Fifth Prussian army corps has marched to Orleans, and the Eleventh corps is now (9th of February) under orders to follow immediately.

#### REQUISITION DECREES ABROGATED.

The Government of the National Defence at Paris has abrogated the requisition decrees of the Delegate Government at Bordeaux.

PRUSSIAN CONTRIBUTION IMPOSED ON ROUEN.

Reports from Havre say that the Prussians have imposed a contribution of 4,000,000 francs on Rouen, which must be paid to-day, and another of 2,000,000, payable to-morrow. They have also exacted 640,000 francs from the people of Fecamp.

#### THE ARMISTICE AT SEA.

The captains of French men-of-war at Havana have applied by cable to Havre for permission to watch and pursue German vessels during the armistice.

#### THE MARKETS.

There has been a great fall in the price of provisions.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres will reopen on the 13th instant.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

### Candidates Elected to the National Assembly.

### Requisition Decrees of the Bordeaux Delegates Abrogated.

#### TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

I am enabled to state, for the information of the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD, that Paris advices, dated the 10th, say that the election returns are not all counted, but the election of the following candidates is considered certain:—Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Gambetta, Salisot, Rochefort, Dorian, Schoelcher, Pothier and Delescluze.

#### BAS-RHIN HEARD FROM.

In the department of Bas-Rhin the Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt and MM. Gambetta and Reusch are elected.

MEMBERS ELECT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SEINE-ET-OISE.

The department of Seine-et-Oise has elected to the Assembly the Mayor of Versailles, MM. Carnot, Barthélemy, Saint Hilaire, Thiers and Favre.

DEPARTURE OF DEPUTIES FOR PARIS.

The Deputies elected from the Department of Nord left Lille for Paris to-day by special train.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NORD.

Official returns from the Department of Nord show that the monarchical candidates polled 195,000 and the republicans 47,000 votes.

DELEGATES ARRIVING IN BORDEAUX.

General Changarnier, accompanied by other delegates, has arrived at Bordeaux.

REPORTS FROM BORDEAUX.

The telegrams from Bordeaux this date say that the result in the great majority of the elections is in favor of the conservatives.

Grevy is elected from the Jura, Picard in the Meuse, Gambetta in the Haut-Rhin and Favre in Alsace.

DEPARTMENTS NOT HEARD FROM.

Eighteen departments remain to be heard from.

## REVOLUTIONISM IN NICE.

### Secession Agitation for Reunion with Italy.

### FRENCH TROOPS CHARGING THE CROWD.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

I have received telegraph advices for the HERALD from Florence, dated in that city yesterday, which inform me that the French government is likely to have to deal seriously with a new, but not exactly unexpected, agitation in Nice.

The inhabitants of that city wish to obliterate the consequences of Napoleon's work of annexation, accomplished after the Italian wars, and to return to their old allegiance to Italy. In furtherance of this object the Nezzards have held tumultuous meetings in the city, which have resulted in very serious disturbances of the public peace.

The people besieged the French Prefecture, shouting "Evviva Italia!" and the troops were obliged to charge the crowd with the bayonet before they would disperse.

## ENGLAND'S DANGER.

### Parliamentary Provision Against Foreign Invasion.

Increased Estimates for the Army—London to be Encircled for Defence.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

In exact corroboration of the HERALD's anticipations I am enabled to inform the American people, by cable telegram, that in the budget about to be submitted to Parliament the estimates for the expenses of the army amount to £16,851,700, an increase of £2,836,700 over those of last year.

The force of the regular army is to be brought up to 138,200 men, an increase of 10,000.

Provision is made for surveying defensive positions around London and between the city and the sea coast. New fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich and on the island of

Man.

## NAPOLEON.

### Proclamation of the Wilhelms-hohe Captive.

### BETRAYED BY FORTUNE.

"I Can No Longer Remain Silent Before My Country's Disasters."

## THE UNAUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT.

### The French People Alone Must Decide the Future Government.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

The following is a translation of the proclamation address by Louis Napoleon to the electors of France, and is forwarded for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

WILHELMSHOE, Feb. 8, 1871.

Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is misfortune's mourning. As long as the armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions, but

I CAN NO LONGER REMAIN SILENT before my country's disasters without appearing insensible of its sufferings. When I was made a prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations.

#### HOW THE EMPIRE WAS OVERTHROWN.

I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding the unparalleled reverses, France was unsubdued, her strongholds unreduced, a few departments invaded and Paris in a state of defence.

The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while attention was directed to her enemies an insurrection arose at Paris, the seat of the representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress was threatened, and the empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people, was overthrown and abandoned.

## THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY THE FIRST THOUGHT.

Still my presentiments, I exclaimed, what matter my dynasty if the country is saved? Instead of protesting against the violation of my right I hoped for the success of the defence and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, is the time to call to account the usurpers for bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources.

## AN UNAUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT.

It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence and a solid peace are only recoverable when the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of repairing the disasters to the country. It is essential that

FRANCE SHOULD BE UNITED IN HER WISHES.

For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition.

## THE FRENCH PEOPLE MUST DECIDE.

But, till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate. There is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty, able to heal the wounds, to bring back to the firesides, to reopen the profaned churches, for progress, and to restore industry, concord and peace. NAPOLEON.

## THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

### Prince Charles Retracts His Letter of Resignation.

### Suzerain Towards Turkey and Peace Likely to Prevail.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

I have received telegraph advices for the HERALD from Roumania, dated in Bucharest on the 10th inst., which report that the Ministers of the Principality have informed the Roumanian Chamber that Prince Charles wrote his recent letter to the Great Powers in a moment of depression, and that the dangers suggested by his anticipated resignation appear to have passed away.

It is reported to be the desire of the Prince to assume the sovereignty of Roumania, pay Turkey full indemnity for her lost tribute and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with her.

The Porte renounces, but friends of the Prince are certain that success will be reached through the mediation of the other Powers.

## ITALY AND AFRICA.

### The King and the Bey of Tunis Again in Difficulty.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12, 1871.

I am enabled to report for the HERALD by cable telegram the fact that, in consequence of the interruption of diplomatic relations, the Italian Consul at Tunis has confided the subjects of Italy to the protection of the Austrian Consul serving there.

#### CUBA.

The Damage Caused by the Revolution—Government Sale of Captured Arms.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1871. An editorial in the *Diario* says that the damage caused by the revolution will amount to over two hundred millions of dollars.

The government will sell at auction to-morrow the cannon and rifles and ammunition which composed the cargo of the *MARY LOWE*.

## THE POPE AND THE PEOPLES.

### Herald Special Report from Florence.

### A Catholic League for the Defence of the Papal Temporalities.

### An Extensive Organization Looking to an Armed Expedition.

### ITALY WARMO AND ON THE ALERT.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1871.

I have just received a special telegraph report for the HERALD from Florence, which I hasten to transmit verbatim by the cable to New York, as its contents are of peculiar significance and important.

The HERALD writer dates in the ancient capital of Italy, on 10th instant, and writes as follows:—I am enabled to announce the fact that a Roman Catholic league has been formed and perfected in Belgium, with the view to prepare and organize an armed expedition against Italy and in defence of the Papal temporalities and position.

Branches of the organization have been established in Austria, Spain and some of the provinces of France.

#### THE RENDEZVOUS.

It is reported that the rendezvous or place of meeting of the delegates and for assemblage of the force is fixed in some of the islands of the Mediterranean.

#### ON THE ALERT.

The Italian government is already informed pretty extensively as to the force, intent and means of the conspirators.

## ITALY AND THE POPE.

### Parliamentary Opposition to the Papal Guarantees Bill.

### Motion for a Lay Entrance to the Vatican.

### AN EXCITING DEBATE IN PROSPECT.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12, 1871.

The debates which are progressing in the Italian Legislature are of a very important character, particularly inasmuch as they relate to the diplomacy and government action towards Rome.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD that during the session of the Lower Chamber yesterday the committee reported an amendment to the Papal Guarantees Bill, empowering the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to enter the Papal residence in Rome.

Minister Lanza opposed the amendment, and defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquilize the Catholic conscience and prevent accusations of bad faith on the part of the King. He announced that the Ministry had determined to consider the proposed modification of the bill a Cabinet question.

The committee defended their amendment, but did not ask for a party vote, leaving each member to vote according to his conviction.

The House adjourned the debate until Monday.

## SPANISH ELECTIONS.

### Union for Order, and the Crown As It Is.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Feb. 12, 1871.

By telegraph to the HERALD I am enabled to announce that the Marquis de Auriá has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

#### DELIVERY OF FREIGHT BY RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1871.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Hempstead vs. the Chicago and Alton Railroad, of Illinois, has decided that railroad companies cannot be compelled to deliver freight beyond the terminus of their tracks, and cannot require a shipper to put his grain in bags, barrels or other packages, since they do in fact hold themselves out as carriers of grain in bulk by acting in that capacity. In the case of Hempstead vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in the same court, contracts between the Northwestern Company and certain elevator proprietors, by virtue of which the company agreed to deliver all grain brought to the city over their lines to said elevators, are declared void.

#### FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1871.

The rope store of Charles H. Berry, on Water street, was burned about twelve o'clock on Saturday night. To-day John Keim, one of the proprietors of Keim's Hotel, and Joseph Schaffer, his partner, were killed by a falling wall. The loss on stock in the store amounted to about \$14,000; on building, \$35,000. The insurance on stock was \$8,000; on building, \$10,000. The Continental, of New York, loses \$5,000. The remainder falls upon home companies. The books in the safe were damaged. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

#### ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the second floor of the house No. 95 James street, occupied by Hermann Schoemaker as a concert saloon and house of ill-fame. The fire originated from some clothing hanging on the wall, causing a damage of fifty dollars. One of the female boarders, named Lizzie Moore, was arrested by officer Curry, of the Fourth precinct, and locked up in the station house. Fire Marshal McSpedon will investigate the case to-day.

#### HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1871.

Sugar—Absence of business from week of stock, 12 firm, at 10 1/2; 10 1/4 real; molasses sugar, No. 7 to No. 10, 10; No. 11, 9 1/2; No. 12, 9. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, including 10,000 boxes to the United States and 8,000 to the United States. Black rum, 10 1/2; white rum, 11 1/2; yellow rum, 10 1/2. Coffee, 10 1/2; sugar, 10 1/2. Flour, 10 1/2. Bacon, 10 1/2. Lard, 10 1/2. Tallow, 10 1/2. Soap, 10 1/2. Candles, 10 1/2. Butter, 10 1/2. Eggs, 10 1/2. Chickens, 1